A NEVADA NOVEL. A True Story of the Lives and Love of a Sage-

Reno (Nev.) Gazette

The romances that are put in good shape by the novelist and newspaper excite great interest, while those in real life, going on all the time, are not seen by one in a dozen, and yet truth is stranger than fiction. Few plays or novels have so much real incident and so strange chances as recently occurred to a little family in this State. It consisted of the father and mother and a bright little boy. They are well thought of and in good society. The father has always been a model man. He uses no tabacco, never drinks nor swears. and never made his wife jealous. They were married in an Eastern State, and lived there and here in solid comfort and in apparent happiness. Not long ago one of those strange changes that sometimes comes over the wayward human heart turned the wife's affections away from her husband to center on a baclelor neighbor. She asked her husband to give her a devorce, but he refused, as he said he had no grounds. She told him that she loved another man better. He said, with a laugh, that didn't amount to anything, and the pleasantest relations that had existed between all the parties remained unbroken, so far as the neighbors could see. The bach-elor was very attentive, and the lady gave him every opportunity, while the husband manifested an utter indifference. The bachelor waxed rich in cattle, and his trade in merchandise increased, while the husband, by close attention to business, was providing for his family and gathering together a few head of stock that were adding to his frugal fortune. The dead-lock was at last broken, however, and just about the time the bachelor went out of the catthe business by disposing of 425 head to his rival in the lady's affections she was granted a divorce. Whether the divorce figured in the trade as a valuable consideration may not be suscepti-ble of proof, but it is freely claimed that it did. The husband made a trip to the county seat and took home the divorce and a license for marriage in the same pocket, and at the wedding of the happy couple he danced and ate cake, but drank no wine, as he seemed happy enough without it. He kept the little boy, but allows him frequent visits to his mamma's new home. The novel might close with, "and they lived hap-pily together forever after," but the oddest part of the whole story is to fol-low. A little infant appeared on the scene a few months after the marriage. and the new husband sent the old one a bill for nurse and doctor fees, which was promptly paid. Since that the 1rst husband had been married to a handsome young lady, and the only drawback to her happiness is that her friends jokingly tell her that she is in danger of being traded off for a team of horses. What this story lacks in detail it makes up in truth.

A Plucky Woman Editor.

She lives in Durango, Col., and is a a waman of energy, ability and versatility. She can manage business, write political leaders, climb mountains, explore mines, write a glowing account of a dancing or donation party and captivate a legion of prospectors. She ceme ing at the time of the Winston train here with the Record outfit in the dead robbery in northwest Missonri. This of winter, had over 100 miles of wagon ride through deep snows, one breakdown, necessitating a considerable walk at an altitude close upon 10,000 feet; through it all, the driver avers, she never uttered a complaint, but arrived in good trim, ready to assist in starting a daily newspaper in a tent on ground just cleared from snow. The first number was issued Dec. 29, 1880, and the daily has enlarged three times since that date and the weekly once. The Record has a large, well-stocked job office with steam presses .- Colora-do Mining Journal.

Glucose Honey.

Bees eat glucose with the greatest avidity, or, rather, they act as funnels by which the glucose is poured into the comb. For it is true that honey made by bees which have free access to glucose differs scarcely at all from the glucose itself. Bat the quantity of honey which a bee will store away when ded on glucose is truely wonderful. This gluttony, however, rapidly undermines the apiarian constitution, and the bee rarely lives to enjoy to fruits of its apparent good fortune. In commercial honey, which is entirely free from bee mediafilled with pure glucose by appropriate erected; every new business opened, machinery. This honey, for whiteness and beauty, rivals the celebrated real white-clover honey of Vermont, but can be sold at an immense profit at one-half the price.

It is said that the private fortune of Queen Victoria amounta to \$80,000,000. and she possesses an annual income of \$3,250,000. Before her birth her parents were so poor that they had to bor-England, that the expected Princess might be born on English soil, and she remained in comparative poverty until she ascended the throne.

ways. It increases trade, it cautions another blow, or the same and increases and increases your should be another blow, or the same and increases your should be another blow, or the same and increases your should be another blow, or the same and increases your should be another blow, or the same and increases your should be another blow, or the same and increases your should be another blow, or the same and the same and

IN BAD COMPANY.

Mr. Allen Palmer, a citizen of Clay county, went through the war, under Quantrel, enlisting at the age of thirteeu, surrendering with the remnant of his command, ten in number, at Samuel's Depot, in Kentucky. Palmer, then seventeen years old, went to St. Louis and entered a commercial college. After a short session he became a member of the firm of Shawhan & Co., of that city. During the year of 1867 the bank of Richmond, Mo., was robbed, and soon after Palmer was arrested as a party implicated. At his examination a number of prominent business men of St Louis came forward and proved his daily presence on change for a period covering the time of the robbery mentioned, and he was turned loose. He subsequently became a book keeper for I. G. Greer & Co., with whom he remained two years. In 1870 he married his former school and playmate, Miss Susan L. James, of Clay county, Mo., a sister of the well known Frank and Jesse James. During the following year Palmer and his wife moved to Texas, and settled at Sherman. He afterwards learned that while there he was under the constant surveillance of detectives. Mr. Palmer came to Clay county with his family in 1876, and settled on the Big Wichita, where he now lives.

The train robbery at Glendale, Mo., occurred on the 8th of September, 1879. Palmer was arrested at his home on the 2d of November, on a warrant returnable to the the district court at Sherman, whence he was taken and put in jail, charged with being concerned in the above mentioned robbery. He sued out a writ of habeas corpus, and proved by fifteen citizens of Clay county that on the day of the robbery he was in the field raking hay, and on the next day was in Henrieta. In the meantime a requisition of the governor of Missouri, approved by Gov. Roberts, had arrived, and he was taken off to Kansas City and thrown into prison. There he remained nine weeks. The grand jury at its meeting failed to find a bill against him. Before he had left his prison, however, he was rearrested by the United States authorites on a charge of obstructing the mails, and kept in jail six days longer. He was released on examination before a United States commissioner on the United States attorney's statement that there was no evidence against him.

Returning to Texas, he found his exinduced him to seek work on the extension of the Missouri Pacific railroad, below Fort Worth, where he was worktook place on the 15 of July of the pressent year. On the 19th Palmer was arrested at his work and taken to Cleburne and thrown into jail. The next day he was liberated on a writ of habeas corpus-proving by the contractors that he had not been absent a day from work in the last two months. The detectives were once again foiled of their prey, put left with threats of obtaining a requisition and carrying him back to Missouri.

Mr. Palmer is a quiet, law-abiding citizen of this county, holding the esteem of his neighbors, and the respect of all who know him .- Henrietta Shield.

The Local Paper.

The columns of a paper are the pub lisher's stock in trade, and the parties I wish to withdraw the thesis temporar-who ask us to use them for their special ilv "explained the clargement benefit, must expect to pay for the same, and we hope that all parties will, after due consideration, view the matter in the proper light. Every public-spirited citizen of a place should have pride in seeing his own town and the surrounding country improve. Every new house or barn in the surrounding country; every new fence, road, or shade tree; to making it a certainty now?" tion, the comb is made of paraffine and every new manufacturing establishment enhances the value of property in our midst. Every honest, reflecting mind galleys and kill the Rev. Postledrum." knows this to be true, and you should not forget that the local newspaper adds much to the general wealth and pros-perity of the place, as well as increases the reputation of the town abroad. It benefits all who have business in the place, enhances the value of property, Postledrum, and you needn't trouble besides being a public convenience, even if not conducted in the interest of the ruling political power. If its col-umns are not filled with brilliant edirow the money to pay their passage to torials, still it benefits you in many

profits. Now, if you want such a paper you must support it by advertising your business in it; assist in increasing its circulation by getting your neighbors to subscribe with you for it. If you want to subscribe with you for it. such a paper you must not consider it an act of charity to support it, but as a means to increase your own wealth as well as that of the place in which you live. The local press is the power that moves the people; therefore, support it by advertising and subscribing and paying for it.—Exchange.

Ureful Knowledge.

A man walks three miles an hour. A horse trots seven. Steamboats sail eighteen. Sailing vessels make ten. Slow rivers flow four.

Rapid rivers seven. Storms move thirty-six. Hurricanes eighty.

A rifle ball, one thousand miles a minute. Sound, eleven hundred and forty-

Electricity, two hundred and eighty

A barrel of flour weighs one hun-A barrel of pork, two hundred.

A barrel of powder, two hundred.

A barrel of powder, twenty-five.

A firkin of butter, fifty-six.

A tub of butter, eighty-four.

Wheat, beans and clover seed, sixty pounds to the bushel.

Corn, rye and flax seed, fifty-six

Buckwheat, fifty-two. A barrel of rice, six hundred. Barley, forty-eight. Oats, thirty-five. Coarse salt, eight-five.

Sixty drops make a teaspoonful. Three tea-spoonfuls, a table-spoonful, Four thousand eight hundred and forty square yards make an acre A square mile, six hundred

forty acres. To measure an acre; two hundred and nine feet on each side, making a square acre within an inch.

There are two thousand seven hundred and fifty languages. One person dies at each pulsation of

The average of life is thirty-one

Cotton Reed.

It is even within the memory of comparatively young men that cotton seed was considered a great nuisance to the Southern planter, and he was sorely puzzled at times how to get rid of it. Finally it occurred to a few that it might be used as a fertilizer. Slowly finding it beneficial to increase the growth of various crops, it was then thought by one here and there that it might be a nutritions food for animals, and especially swine. Being allowed to come to the heaps of seed and eat what they pleased of it, with more or less lint attached, it often proved their penses had nearly eaten up his small from the seed, boiled it, and feeding a fortune. He was forced to sell his cat-tle and rely on his farm for a liveli-hood. The crop failure of 1880-81 safe food. Next came decorticating the feed, grinding and pressing the oil from the meal, which made it still more valuable and economical than the whole seed for the food of all domestic animals. The oil was reserved for refining, and is now used for various other oils, such as the olive, castor, etc. Nor is this all, for the manufacturers of oleomargerine, taking the hint, are now turning out from it what they brand as "gilt-edge" butter! What may be produced from it hereafter may be hard to tell, but we should not be surprised if, in the course of time, the seed of cot-ton might approach that of flax. When it comes to this millions of dollars will be added to the sum of Southern ex-

Only Technical Terms.

"Did you get my article on the 'Revival of Orthodoxy'" asked a Brooklyn clergyman, approaching the managing editor of the Eagle.

"I did," replied the editor, "and it's it type. Be out in to-morrow's paper." "Some conversation with the brethren has materially modified my views, and ily," explained the clergyman.

"All right," said the editor. "I'll attend to it."

"But," remonstrated the minister, with a smile, "you journalists are subject to aberration of recollection, and you may forget it. Would you object

"Of course not, Here, Swipes. Tell the foreman to hunt through the God

"They had an accident out there a bit ago, and I guess the Orthodoxy was pied, sir."

"Ah! That's all right! Then your stuff has gone into the hell-box, Mr. about it. Be glad to hear from you again, sir. It's rather clever slush."

And the reverend gentleman ritired, wondering if orthodoxy had received another blow, or whether he was the victim of printing-office technique.-





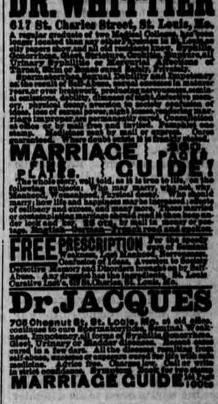


Liver, agecting out the stomach and bowels. In order to effect a cure, it is necessary to remove the cause. Irregu-lar and Sluggish action of the Bowels, Headache, Sickness at the Stomach, Pain in the Back and Loine, etc., indicate that the Liver is at fault, and that nature re-quires assistance to enable this organ to throw of impurities.
Prickly Ash Bitters are especially

compounded for this purpose. They are mild in their action and effective as a cure; are pleasant to the taste and taker easily by both children and adults. To ken according to directions, they are safe and pleasant cure for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Habitual Con-General Debility, Habitual Con-stipation, Diseased Kidneys, etc., etc. Ai a Blood Furifier they are superior to any other medicine; cleaning the system thoroughly, and imparting new life and energy to the in-valid. It is a medicine and not an intoxicating becorage.

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